

death he went north to join the literary circle which surrounded Charlemagne at Aachen; finally he sought refuge in Monte Cassino, and there set himself to write the epic of his race, the "History of the Lombards."

Arichis left his throne to a son, Grimoald. But the glory of Benevento was short-lived. On the death of Duke Sicard in 839, the duchy was usurped by Radelchis, one of his officers; Salerno thereupon broke away under Siconulf, who called himself "most glorious prince of the Lombard race" (849). Shortly afterwards, Capua formed a third state, and thus there arose out of the original duchy three Lombard dynasties. In Benevento and Capua, there followed one another a bewildering succession of Pandulfs and Landulfs, in Salerno of Gaimars and Gisulfs. Alongside the greater three, small Lombard dynasts, offshoots of the princely families, eventually established themselves in Teano, Sorrento, and elsewhere. To the north, again, was the duchy of Spoleto, governed since 575 by Lombard princes who in 842 founded an hereditary dynasty; this race however had become extinct when the Normans appeared in Italy, and the invaders were able to add to their conquests the southern portion, the

Abruzzi.

The boundaries of Benevento, Capua, and Salerno at the beginning of the eleventh century were as follows: the former stretched, on the west, from Alife to Avellmo, and touched Capua near Sant* Agata and on the Volturno. On the north